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varying in elevation. The northern belt, "lying along the southern shore of Lake Ontario, and about Oneida, Cayuga and Senaca Lakes," is the lowest. The middle belt is more elevated, consisting of high, rolling plains, "their lowest elevation of 1000 feet being along an irregular line from Buffalo to Syracuse." The southernmost consists of the northern extremity of the Alleghany Plateau, ranging in elevation from 1500 to 2000 feet, and draining southward. This southern belt is the coldest and faunally the most northern, while the northern belt is the warmest and faunally the most southern, "the influence of altitude, and the modifying effects of the Great Lakes, combining to transpose the normal positions of the life zones." There thus results a peculiar juxtaposition of species in many localities, Canadian and Carolinian species being found breeding side by side, as the Hooded Warbler and the Red-bellied Woodpecker in the same localities with the Junco and the Blackburnian, Black-throated Blue, Canadian, and Mourning Warblers.

Mr. Eaton's list numbers 297 "definitely recorded" species, 18 species "with indefinite" or doubtful records, 2 species now exterminated, and 2 introduced foreign species. The list has evidently been prepared with great care, and is briefly but quite satisfactorily annotated. The main list is followed by a very extended 'Hypothetical List' of 55 species. While, as the author states, "many of these birds are more liable to be found here than the accidental species which have actually been captured," it is rather stretching the function of such a list to include such accidental Old World 'waifs and strays' as the Corn Crake, Ruff, and other species of that category.

The 'Introductory' (pp. 1-15) gives a very clear account of the physical and faunal characteristics of the region, much explanatory matter relating to the general character and make-up of the lists, a summary, a bibliography, and 'Migration and Residence Tables,' by means of which the seasons of occurrence and relative abundance of all the species are shown graphically. This application of a well-known graphic method we have never before seen introduced into a faunal list; and now that its utility is so evident the wonder is that it has not been tried before.

While the use or non-use of capitals in certain connections, and matters of punctuation in general, are perhaps mere trifling matters of taste we trust that certain recent innovations in such matters, here followed, will not be often repeated; the saving of space, if that be an object, thus accomplished is certainly trifling, and hardly offsets the shock it gives one to see names of groups or of species printed with a lower case initial when used in headings and subtitles.—J. A. A.

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